

Who, then, does not feel, except those who are involved in debt redemption, that it is most desirable to resume specie payments as early as practicable; or, at least, that some period should be fixed by common consent for bringing about such a resumption?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Washington County, Me., July 29th, 1837.—I noticed a statement in a late number of the Post, concerning the result of the late election for a member of Congress in this District, in which it was alleged that the two divisions of the democratic party got so mad with each other, that a large portion of them voted for the whig candidate. As it regards this statement, I am happy to have it in my power to say, as well as to prove, that the Post has been wrongly informed. It is true, that the division was maintained so long, that the greatest part of the democratic party had become fatigued with so many trials, and anticipating a similar result at the late trial, as at the former ones, they took but little if any interest in the meetings. It was also generally understood, that if no choice had been effected, a new Convention would have been called and a nomination made, which would have united the party throughout the District. The whigs having been aware of this state of feelings made a secret, but extraordinary, effort to bring out their strength, and they succeeded in bringing out their whole strength. With regard to the political changes which the Atlas and other papers of that stamp, have been croaking about, I can only say it is all humbug. The more candid portion of the whigs in this region claim no such changes. They cannot name five men, in this county, at least, who have changed from the administration to the whig principles. Having a democratic majority in this District of at least one thousand, we richly merit the rebuke we have received from our political brethren in different parts of the country, and I have no doubt we shall profit by it. In confirmation of these statements, I refer with confidence to the result of the balloting which is to take place in September.

A DEMOCRAT.

Orator delivered before the democratic citizens of the County of Worcester, July 4, 1837. By Robert Rantoul, Jr. Worcester. Published by Mirick & Bartlett.

All those of our readers who were so fortunate as to be present when this oration was delivered, and all who have ever heard its author on any former occasion, as well as those who support democratic principles and are acquainted with Mr. Rantoul's reputation and talents, must be highly gratified with the present opportunity of reading the last, though not the least of his productions. We congratulate our readers likewise, on account of the superior manner in which it is got up by the publishers. The neat and elegant style in which it is printed does great credit to the press of Messrs. Mirick and Bartlett. We ask of the yeomanry of this State, who happen to be enlisted where they do not according to their true principles belong, under the banners of whiggery, to read this oration—we ask it of them in justice to its author, as well as to the great fundamental principles which he advocates. We know that the great body of the mechanics and yeomanry of this Commonwealth are true democrats, in their hearts, and that it is only their reverence for great names that has led them astray into the ranks of federalism. Let them read this elegant and sound treatise on the effects of the abuses of the Banking system, and shoulder at the disastrous consequences which will be suffered, unless we use speedy and efficacious measures to reform them. The oration is written in very good temper; while the orator condemns the abuses of the Banking system, he speaks with great candor of the motives and principles of that great number of our citizens who have been directly or indirectly engaged in it.

Mr. Grund's America.—The public will be highly gratified to learn that Messrs. Marsh, Capen and Lyon have in press, and will soon re-publish, this valuable work. In England it was received with great favour—not by the applauders of a Hall, a Fiddler, a Trollope, *et id.*, &c., but by the intelligent, and high-minded portion of the community—by scholars and civilians whose admiration could only be excited by an exhibition of mental ability, and an evidence of a thorough knowledge of the important subject treated upon. Mr. Grund is a true Republican in his principles, conduct, and affections, and although the sentiments expressed in his mannerly defence of our Institutions could not be supposed to accord with the views of the monarchists of Europe, yet they frankly admitted that he advanced his opinions "with much ability, and in a spirit of fairness to which no exception could be found." All the Reviews speak of his book in terms highly commendatory of its style—the Spectator says that Mr. G. "gives the most complete and extended view of American character we have ever met with in a single work." The Scotsman pronounced it "the most ably written book it had seen for a long time;" and, indeed, the whole press united with remarkable unanimity in bearing testimony to the talents displayed by the author, and the judicious plan of his work.

§3—The New York Gazette, in noticing our remarks about the prevalence of the *Wood-wax weed* in the county of Essex, says it was "imported two hundred years ago by Gov. Endicott, of Mass. for the embellishment of his garden in Danvers." It grows very rank, to the height of five or six feet. Witch Hill, the scene of the executions of 1692, was one of the first spots overrun by it, and was supposed by the credulous of a later period, to have been sent there to blot from remembrance the disgraceful acts of their fathers. The old witch-tree, on which the unfortunate victims expired, survived till about thirty years since, when it expired from age. Its bare trunk was destroyed by a bonfire on Pope's night, or fifth of November. The wood-wax is burnt every autumn, making an extensive light, and frequently alarming mariners at sea. Many reports of the conflagration of Salem have been in consequence carried to various parts of the world.

Tooth Drawing.—The following is said to be an expeditious method of drawing teeth:—Fasten a strong piece of twine to the tooth that is to be drawn, and attach the other end of the twine to a heavy stone. Then if the tooth be in the upper jaw, stand on a fence and let the stone drop down suddenly—if the tooth be in the lower jaw, stand at the bottom of the fence and throw the stone over.

§3—We would call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES, published in our paper this morning, for the "CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX." It will be an accurate journal of the times, and should be possessed by every American who possesses sufficient interest in his country to wish to know its condition and prospects.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports into Boston, from January 1, to July 31, 1837, was 559. During the corresponding time of last year, 790—increase 69. The number of clearances to foreign ports, from January 1, to July 31, 1837, was 726. During the same time last year, 763—decrease 37.

§3—A portion of the citizens of Dorchester have recommended that a Convention be called in their Congressional District, (J. Q. Adams's) at the town of Quincy, of those opposed to the admission of Texas into the Union. Mr. Adams is invited to attend.

§3—The recent elections in Maine and Maryland, are both good lessons for the whole democracy of the country to study. In a Congressional district in Maine, where the democrats hold a large majority of the votes, and where the inhabitants are of that class the least liable to be influenced by the peculiar mode of electioneering usually adopted by the whigs, a federal candidate has been elected to Congress! And why? Because the democrats quarrelled among themselves—nominated two candidates, and after three or four contests remained idle, and suffered their minority opponents to beat them. Here is a great wrong done to the whole democracy of the nation, merely to gratify the obstinacy of two individuals. Is this not in direct violation of the cardinal creed of our party, which should be observed with the utmost nicety at this crisis, "everything for principles, nothing for men?" Certainly it is, and deserves the reprobation of true republicans throughout the Union.

But how different is the result attained by a correct course of conduct in Maryland—by a strict adherence to those old party rules which have led the democracy on from victory to victory, for nearly forty years! In the city of Baltimore, under the guns of the whig fortress, and where the opposition possessed so many and so great advantages that they not only felt perfectly confident of success themselves, but where the friends of the democracy thought it almost beyond possibility for them to achieve a victory, a glorious triumph has been gained by the supporters of the national administration, and its opponents completely routed! More than this has been accomplished—in a district heretofore represented by a whig, the democrats have chosen their candidate by a large majority, and in the Sixth district, re-elected the eloquent and bold defender of the people's rights, Mr. Thomas, in despite of the most vigorous efforts of the whigs, and their unceasing abuse for more than a year!

All this has been accomplished by ADHERENCE TO PARTY USAGES—BY HARMONY—UNION—VIGILANCE. Let our friends in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Indiana, Rhode Island, and Michigan, in each of which state elections for the next Congress are yet to be held, shun the example of the Maine district, and follow the course of their Maryland brethren, and like them, they will not only maintain their old ground, but win new and unexpected victories.

§3—Our readers will regret to perceive by the Report under our Police Head, in another column, that a portion of the late engineers, or the late volunteers, are disposed to obstruct those who have volunteered to take the temporary control of the engines, in the discharge of their duties. This feeling should, by no means, be imputed to the late members of the fire department generally—for that department, as a body, would undoubtedly do as much to preserve the property of the city from destruction, and to secure its peace, as any class of citizens—they are too intelligent, also, to impute blame to their successors, for they had nothing to do with the difficulties which led to the recent abandonment of the engines. The late companies voluntarily resigned their charge, and the present ones, for the common protection of the city, and in obedience to a call upon them from the municipal government, offered their services. Certainly there is no room for grumbling at this conduct, and no reasonable man can censure people for associating merely and solely for the purpose of protecting their homes from conflagration. We are truly sorry to see any portion of the young men who have exhibited such honorable traits of public spirit as have frequently characterised the members of our late fire department, afford any reason for the belief that they were undeserving the liberal meed of praise which has heretofore been accorded to them. But, however the present state of affairs was brought about, the new engineers are in no wise responsible for it; and while they as good citizens will, we trust, treat all aggressions with forbearance, they cannot be intimidated, or driven from their duty, by the menaces of those whose rashness outstrips their sense of justice. The laws must and will be firmly sustained, and their transgressors will rue the time when they flatter themselves they can be violated with impunity.

To the editor of the Morning Post.

Dear Sir:—Can you inform me the name of the "distinguished individual" to whom the following paragraph (which has gone the rounds of the "complete newspaper establishment") refers? If you could, I should be proud to make his "well known acquaintance."

SIR,—"A brother editor says:—'To woman I am indebted, not only for existence, but for early morals, pious sentiments, pure principles, resolute purposes, and two-thirds of the popularity that now attend my four several journals.'"

From Boston Pearl and Galaxy, July 29th; Herald, 25th; and Herald and Star, 25th.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq., is the "brother editor" referred to. The paragraph quoted above first appeared, in its present shape, in the Post, and to the Post belongs the blame for the obscurity which troubles our correspondent.

Another Vessel Robbed by a Pirate.—The *sch. Geo. Pollock*, Captain Chidwick, arrived at Port au Prince, on the 17th inst., from Newbern, N. C. During the voyage, near the outer edge of the Gulf Stream, she was boarded by an armed hermaphrodite brig, apparently American built, and was robbed of provisions, clothing, &c. The pirate is supposed to have been an outward bound guineaman. The Tallent at this port was robbed by a brig answering the same description, and may possibly be the same vessel.

"The American Institute of Instruction," has selected Worcester as its place of meeting in August next. This will give all the teachers from the West part of the State an opportunity to assemble for consultation and encouragement. A very full meeting is contemplated—and may great good to our schools be the result.

Among the distinguished strangers now in this city, is Judge JOHNSON, of West Quoddy Head, N. B. We learn the Judge expresses much gratification at the attention he has received during his visit to the United States. He stops at the New England House.

Crops in Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Sentinel, of July 11, says:—"So far as we have heard, the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot furnish a season when the crops of cotton and corn in the south-west, promise as abundant a harvest as the present."

Delicacy.—We have a volume before us, written by an Instructor, who says "it is a delicate affair for a young Schoolmaster to flog a young lady who is just winding up her teens."

From Florida.—General Jessup has left St. Augustine for Black Creek, having made a call upon the Governor of Florida for reinforcement, which will be promptly complied with.

Maryland Election.—The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday says that it is now ascertained that four whigs and four Van Buren men are elected to the next Congress, from Maryland.

The Baltimore Mercantile in a most imploring manner, "WHO CAN THE WHIGS ELECT PRESIDENT?" That is just what they would thank you very much to tell them, Mr. Merchant.

POLICE COURT.

Mobbing the Volunteer Engine Companies.—Charles Winslip was on Monday night arrested in the act of insulting an Engine Company, and was yesterday convicted, and fined Ten Dollars and costs, and ordered to recognize in the sum of One Hundred Dollars to keep the peace for Six Months.

In order that our readers may be made acquainted with the shameful insults and annoyance to which these public spirited citizens are exposed, who, in the hour of necessity, have come to the rescue against the machinations of the midnight incendiary, we give the proceedings in Court yesterday at length.

The complainant was Capt. J. C. Tallant, of the North Watch, who alleged "that Charles Winslip, wheelwright, by force and arms, was a disturber and breaker of the peace, and did utter loud outcries and exclamations in Court street, to the terror of divers good citizens," &c.

Capt. Tallant testified, that about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, on Monday night, officers Ellis and Barrett brought Winslip into the North Watch-house, and charged him with being the chief disorderly person, who had raised the mob of 200 or 300 of young people that were then in Hanover street. Winslip first said his name was John White. Afterwards he gave his true name, and residence, and where he worked, and said he had a family. I was not willing to distress his family by detaining him, after we had learnt where we could find him to-day, and I told him he might go home. This morning, however, when I and Mr. Shute went after him, he swore he would not be taken to Court no way, and we had very hard work to get him down here.

Constable Ellis first saw Winslip at the corner of Washington street and Dock Square—Engine No. 1. had halted in coming up the hill, and Winslip was crying out—"Bring water! They are faint! They can't get up the hill! Hurra! Hurra! Bend on, Irishmen—Fifty Dollars apiece." Then he would elap his hands and hiss, and the boys and young men round would follow his example. Then he commenced crying out again—"Man the brakes, No 1! Limber up! They cannot go ahead with her!" Then the boys would hoot and collect round so as to fill up the street. The boys did not begin until after Winslip sang out, and then they all joined in to the number of 3 or 400. I called upon Mr. Barrett to notice Winslip particularly, and we kept close by him, wherever he went, till we got opposite the Watch-house, where we arrested him.

Constable Barrett confirmed the particulars testified to by Mr. Ellis, and added—Winslip appeared to be the head one of the lot, and I was determined to have him either last night, or at some other time. He called upon the Irishmen repeatedly to bend on to the Engine at \$50.00 apiece. I think I never knew a man to make more noise, in a disturbance of that kind. He resisted violently when we took him to the Watch house, and tore my pantaloons. He was evidently excited by liquor.

William F. Gregg—I saw Winslip with a parcel of others near Joy's Buildings, shouting at No. 7. He pretended to faint away, and called upon his comrades to fetch him a bucket of water to revive him. The officer or man at the end of the rope wanted to go North to see if there was any fire in that direction; but Winslip and his comrades laid hold of it, and slewed the Engine round in the direction of School street, and even ran her up on the side walk.

Here the testimony against Winslip closed, and in his Defence he denied that he had done or said a single thing except to cry "Fire;" and also that he had never in any way belonged to the Boston Fire Department, or had laid hold of a rope, or brake of an Engine since the great fire of Blackstone and Salem streets. He charged all the witnesses against him with stating absolute falsehoods in every word they had uttered respecting his conduct.

Mr. Gregg here stated that at the last fire at which he was present, he saw Winslip at work on an Engine, but whether as a regular member, or as a regular or transient volunteer, he could not tell.

His Honor Judge Merrill, after a few appropriate comments upon the nature of the offence committed by Winslip, remarked that the only question with him was, whether to send the case up to a higher Court, or to impose the highest penalty within his jurisdiction, which would be a fine of \$100.00, and costs, together with requiring bonds to keep the peace for 6 months.

Mr. Tallant expressed his belief that as this was the first case of the kind made out, during the present difficulty connected with the Fire Department, the minor penalty of the fine and bonds would be sufficient at this time.

Judgment was entered accordingly; but as Winslip had neither the money to pay his fine with him, nor bondsmen to stand his security to keep the peace for Six Months to come, he was handcuffed and conducted to Jail.

§3—There was a slight mistake in our account of the attempted suicide of George Newcomb, the sailor, published in yesterday's Post. Mr. Hosea Sargent, who cut him down, was on his way home to East Boston, and not "preparing for bed," when he was apprised of Newcomb's critical condition, on May's wharf.

The Hon. Henry R. Storrs, formerly a member of Congress from New York, died suddenly at New Haven on Saturday last. His disease *angina pectoris*.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday afternoon—

Communications from Dr. Smith, stating that for the first time for several months, the hospital has been closed—the last patient was discharged on Monday morning. From January 1st to this date, there have been eighty-three cases of small pox, and varioloid on the Island—only ten, however, proved fatal. During the same time five cases of small pox remained in the city to their termination—and but one recovered. The bodies were removed to the Island for burial.

Petition of Thomas Cordis and B. Adams, to be paid for land taken to widen Dorne street—committee on streets.

Petition of John Hall and others to have Brighton street repaired—committee on streets.

Petition of Edmund Winchester and others to have Cooper street extended to Richmond street—committee on streets.

Petition of John Bryant and others to have the outlet of the common sewer from Charles street removed—committee on drains and sewers.

Reports—From the committee on paving—on the petition of N. Hammond to have Leverett street paved in front of the Court House; that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of said petition—accepted.

From the committee on streets—on the petition of J. P. Bradley to have Franklin street widened; that it is inexpedient to do the same—accepted; on the petition of N. Brooks for a passage-way through the Hayes School house yard; that it is inexpedient to take any order on the subject—accepted.

From the committee on public buildings—that the use of Faneuil Hall be granted to the Charitable Mechanic Association on the 18th of September—accepted.

From the committee on the Fire Department—on the petition of T. A. Foster that the bell at the corner of Union and Hanover streets be rung in case of fire; that it is inexpedient to take any order thereon—accepted.

License granted to William Pelly for the National Theatre.

Statement of the Banks in the City of New York, July 1, 1837.

Names of Banks.	Specie.	Circulation.	Profits.
Bank of America	\$500,000	\$129,997	\$400,000
Mechanics	12,000	371,531	686,638
State of New York	61,472	310,600	72,540
Peoples	138,000	325,982	294,000
New York	48,723	633,665	100,048
Mechanics	46,960	916,544	386,634
Union	127,427	883,297	199,940
National	74,263	272,751	127,338
Mechanics' Exchange	54,436	147,203	123,856
City	55,580	251,798	174,101
Lothier Manufacturers	90,885	126,460	106,022
Fulton	8,154	129,272	65,277
North River	11,092	508,420	48,939
Commercial	48,224	76,687	39,882
Lafayette	12,292	199,152	111,407
Butcher's and Drovers'	77,749	10,456	118,370
Southward	22,400	54,142	112,331
Traders'	11,433	195,634	69,068
Central	17,991	92,743	51,188
Mechanics' and Traders'	31,287	72,600	21,798
Greenwich			
Total	\$7,709,452	\$5,574,888	\$3,517,319
N. River & L. I. banks	2,482,703	1,322,527	1,322,527
Interior banks	459,815	6,705,953	1,392,791
Total	2,696,354	14,768,853	6,432,577

§3—A shark nine feet long and weighing more than 700 pounds, was harpooned near the Fulton ferry, on Saturday, by Capt. Peacock, of the steamboat Comet.—*New York Com. Adv.*

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the *Utica*, Captain Pell, Havre packet of the 24th June, we are in possession of files of Paris and Havre papers, the former to the 23d June, and the latter to the day of sailing.

A resolution of some importance was agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th, namely, to defer the consideration of the proposed great lines of railroad until the next session. This decision appears to have given some dissatisfaction, but on the whole it is thought not unreasonable, considering the variety and importance of the questions to be discussed; among which the adoption of a systemized plan for the length, situation and construction of the routes, so as to ensure the widest benefit, the amount of cost for which the government shall become responsible, the privileges offered to companies engaging in the project, the rates of toll, &c. &c. A great object with the government is to prevent the stocks from becoming a subject of speculation and jolting on the Exchange.

The bodies of the unfortunate persons killed at the Champ-de-Mars, were buried on Saturday the 16th, with solemn and public ceremonies. Eleven hearse were employed on the occasion.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, M. Mauguin renewed his attacks upon the ministry, relative to the treaty with Abd-el-Kader. Count Molé replied briefly, that at the commencement of the next session the ministers would go into particulars, when it would be found that they and General Bugeaud had acted for the best interests of France. There seems to be no doubt that the treaty will be ratified.

The *Journal du Havre* of the 23d quotes an article from a Paris paper, which it does not name, stating that the Mexican government has applied to that of France to mediate between the Mexican republic and our own, respecting the existing matters of difference, and especially the revolt of the Texans.

The opposition Paris papers have a great deal to say about the new conspiracy against the life of the King.—The ministerial papers treat it as a mere matter of moonshine.

On the 22d, a well dressed man threw himself from the top of one of the towers of Notre Dame, and was dashed to pieces.

The Court of Cassation decided on the 21st, that to kill or wound another in a duel, is a crime of which the law takes cognizance, and on which it is bound to inflict punishment.

The latest accounts from Denmark state, that the king was dying. There are unfavorable reports also as to the health of Bernadotte, *alias* the king of Sweden.

Letters from Naples of June 10th, give painful accounts of the ravages committed by the cholera. The Neapolitans were earnestly imploring the assistance of St. Januarius against the disease, and the king to quicken the saint's zeal, had bestowed upon him the grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand, and doubled his pay as generalissimo of the army.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Rattlesnake.—As Mr. William Hubbard and Mr. Chas. Curtis were sporting after woodcocks, near the house of Dea Josiah Adams, in this place, on Tuesday last, the former heard, near by, a rattling noise, and on discovery found a large rattlesnake about ten feet distant, and immediately fired his gun, which nearly severed the body in the middle, but did not kill him; whereupon the latter discharged his piece, by which his head was detached. The snake measured five feet in length, seven inches and a half in circumference, and had nine rattles, with the appearance of one or more which had been previously broken off. Our informant states that it was the largest rattlesnake he ever saw.—*Quincy Patriot.*

Great Robbery.—We learn from the *York (Pa.) Herald* of Friday, that the dwelling house of Mr. A. W. Sterling, merchant of that place, was forcibly entered on the night of the 25th inst. and robbed of a large sum of money in bank notes—supposed by Mr. Sterling to be not less than \$15,000. He offers a reward of 500 dollars for the arrest of the perpetrators of the robbery, and recovery of the money.—*New York Post.*

Emigration.—Including the two ship loads arrived this morning, 7010 passengers have been landed at the Quarantine ground during the last ten days.—*New York Com. Adv.*

The Dinner to Sandy Welsh, Esq. yesterday, was a great affair. Sandy is a Prince, and he was surrounded by Lords, as he should be. There were as many fine things spoken as swallowed—the wit of the company sparkled brighter than their champagne, and the *bon mot* took precedence of the *bonne bouche*, on all occasions. He will leave for New York this day.

The Bills of the following Banks are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Nahant, at Lynn, } Broken.
Chelsea, at Chelsea, }
Franklin Bank, at South Boston.
Lafayette, South Boston.

MAINE.

Oxford, at Fryburg.

VERMONT.

St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Manchester, at Manchester.
Essex, at Guildhall.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford, at Stamford.
Bridgeport, at Bridgeport.

Fairfield County, } Danbury.
Rhode Island.

Village Bank, Smithfield, R. I.
Line Rock, at Smithfield.
Warren, at Warren.
New England Pacific, at North Providence.
Kent, at Coventry.
Rhode Island Central, at East Greenwich.
Pawtucket.
Smithfield Exchange.
Pawtucket.
Citizens' Union, Situate.
Centerville.

All Providence except the National, and Merchants.

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

ASHES.—Stock abundant and a dull market—holders give way but little and buyers rarely retreating.

COALS.—This article meets a ready sale—Nova Scotia \$24 a ton—annual \$12 and Orrel \$11 per chaldron. Anthracite \$8 1/2.

COFFEES.—Not much doing—shippers operate occasionally and the trade purchase only to supply the regular demand which at this season is usually limited.

COTTON.—Rather more doing in small lots—embracing 3 to 400 bales various descriptions at 11 to 14c per lb.

GRAIN.—Imports large and a firm market, prices are fully sustained—every crop met a ready sale on arrival—Wheat Corn 1.02 a 1.07—Yellow 1.10 a 1.12 per bush. Foreign 90¢ a 95¢.

DYE STUFFS.—Without change on prices and but little doing.

FISH.—Increased arrivals and falling off in demand have caused prices to decline some. The sales amount to 7 to 800 qts. New share 3 a 3.25. Bank 3.25 a 3.75. Bay of Fundy 2 a 2.75. Haddock 1.25 a 1.50. Hake 1.37 a 1.50 per qt. No 2 Mackerel new catch 7 a 8.00 per bbl. No 1 Salmon \$25 per tierce.

FRUIT.—Sales of fruit from Palermo, by auction 1000 boxes Lemon fair at 2.15 a 2.47 per box, 1500 do Orange poor order at 1.02 a 1.84, do do 10 days, of the cargo of ship Athens, 150 boxes Oranges at 1.70 a 1.90 each—339 do Lemons at 2.37 a 2.40 do.

FLOUR.—No change for the better—on the contrary the market is almost daily declining in price with accumulating stocks, and quotations are in a measure nominal.

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